AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently amended) A method of driving a liquid crystal display having liquid crystal pixel cells arranged at each intersection between a plurality of gate lines and a plurality of data lines in a matrix type and being driven with thin film transistors, said method comprising:

applying a first signal to the liquid crystal pixel cells **through said data lines** for charging thereof during a beginning of a frame; and

applying a second signal **different from said first signal** to the liquid crystal pixel cells **through said data lines** for discharging thereof during an ending of the frame.

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2. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein each of the liquid crystal pixel cells includes a liquid crystal layer formed of any one of a ferro-electric liquid crystal and an anti-ferro-electric liquid crystal.

3. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein each of the liquid crystal pixel cells includes a liquid crystal layer formed of a twisted nematic liquid crystal having a response speed of less than 10ms.

4. (Original) The method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of:

applying a gate pulse to the gate lines twice during the frame to sequentially apply the first signal and the second signal to the liquid crystal pixel cells.

5. (Currently Amended) A driving apparatus for a liquid crystal display having liquid crystal

pixel cells arranged in a matrix at each intersection between a plurality of gate lines and a plurality of data lines and being driven with thin film transistors, said apparatus comprising:

a data driver to apply a first signal to the liquid crystal pixel cells for charging thereof during a beginning of a frame and to apply a second signal **different from said first signal** to the liquid crystal pixel cells for discharging thereof during an ending of the frame; and

a gate driver to apply a gate pulse signal with at least two gate pulses to the gate lines during the frame to sequentially apply the first signal and the second signal to the liquid crystal pixel cells.

6. (Original) The driving apparatus according to claim 5, wherein each of the liquid crystal pixel cells includes a liquid crystal layer formed of any one of a ferro-electric liquid crystal and an anti-ferro-electric liquid crystal.

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7. (Original) The driving apparatus according to claim 5, wherein each of the liquid crystal pixel cells includes a liquid crystal layer formed of a twisted nematic liquid crystal having a response speed of less than 10ms.

8. (Original) The driving apparatus according to claim 5, wherein the gate driver generates a gate pulse at a start of the frame and a mid-point of the frame.

9. (Currently amended) **A driving apparatus for a liquid crystal display having liquid crystal pixel cells arranged in a matrix at each intersection between a plurality of**

gate lines and a plurality of data lines and being driven with thin film transistors, said apparatus comprising:

a data driver to apply a first signal to the liquid crystal pixel cells for charging thereof during a beginning of a frame and to apply a second signal to the liquid crystal pixel cells for discharging thereof during an ending of the frame;

a gate driver to apply a gate pulse signal with at least two gate pulses to the gate lines during the frame to sequentially apply the first signal and the second signal to the liquid crystal pixel cells; ~~**The driving apparatus according to claim 5, further comprising**~~:

a data compressor to compress the first signal synchronized with the frame front region of the frame; and

a data controller to write the second signal during the ending of the frame to apply the second signal to the data driver.

10. (Original) The driving apparatus according to claim 9, further comprising:

a memory to input and output the first signal at a different speed under a control of the data controller to compress the first signal.

11. (Original) A method of operating a liquid crystal cell comprising:

charging a liquid crystal cell during a beginning portion of a frame; and

completely discharging the liquid crystal cell before an end of the frame.

12 (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 11, wherein a period ~~of~~ **from charging of the liquid crystal cell to completely** discharging of the liquid crystal cell is ~~short relative to~~ **shorter than** a period that **completely discharging of** the liquid crystal cell is ~~completely discharged~~ **maintained**.

13. (Currently Amended) A method of charging a liquid crystal cell comprising:

applying any one of a positive and negative charges to a pixel electrode **through data lines** of the liquid crystal cell during a beginning of a frame;

applying no charge to the pixel electrode of the liquid crystal cell during an ending of the frame; and

applying an opposite charge compared with a beginning of previous frame to the pixel electrode of the liquid crystal cell **through said data lines** during a beginning of the next frame.

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14. (Currently Amended) A method of driving a liquid crystal display (LCD) device comprising at least one thin film transistor (TFT), the method comprising:

activating the TFT of a pixel element at least twice during a one frame interval;

applying a gate pulse signal to the TFT connected to a pixel element, the gate pulse signal having at least two gate pulses within a one frame interval;

applying a video data signal to the pixel element in accordance with the gate pulse signal to charge the pixel element;

wherein the step of applying the video data signal comprises:

applying any one of the positive and negative charges to the pixel element during a beginning of a frame;

applying no charge to the pixel element during an ending of the frame; and

applying an opposite charge compared with a beginning of previous frame to the pixel element during a beginning of the next frame.

15. (Canceled)

16. (Currently Amended) The method of claim ~~15~~ **14**, wherein at least one of the gate pulses is applied at a mid-point of the frame interval.

17. (Canceled)

Cont

18. (Currently Amended) An apparatus for driving a liquid crystal display device comprising at least one thin film transistor (TFT), comprising:

a gate driver**, including a plurality of gate drive circuits connected in series**, to apply a gate pulse signal to the TFT connected to a pixel element, the gate pulse signal having at least two gate pulses within a one frame interval; and

a data driver to apply a video data signal to the pixel element in accordance with the gate pulse signal to charge the pixel element.

19. (Canceled)

20. (New) The method according to claim 1, wherein the first signal and the second signal are applied through the data lines and are different from each other.

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21. (New) The driving apparatus according to claim 5, wherein the first signal and the second signal are different from each other.